

## CAME WITH HURRAH.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY BORN AT CINCINNATI.

A National Event Characterized With Great Lung Power—The Platform and Principles of the New Organization—Ex-Union and Ex-Confederate Soldiers Cross Hands Across the Bloody Chasm—Songs and Prayers Indulged In—Prohibition Planks Not Wanted.

### A New Political Party Is Born.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—A little political giant has been born into the world. It is the literal truth to state also that no more wonderful exhibition of lung power at a national event was ever heard than in the Cincinnati music hall yesterday. From the moment in the morning when the great gathering of farmers and wage workers voted eagerly for making the formation of a national executive committee a part of the programme the result was, to a certain extent, foregone. All doubt was removed in ten seconds when toward evening, after scenes of turmoil, the fresh, clear countenance of Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on resolutions, beamed from the rostrum on the struggling, yelling mass of humanity in the convention, and Donnelly, with a dignity befitting his words, announced that the committee had become a unit for starting a third party in the nation without another instant's delay.

It was marvelous to see the effect on the delegates and spectators alike. Fatigue foreboding quarrels vanished as if struck out by lightning. Breathless and hushed the listening hundreds waited as Donnelly continued, earnestly: "We think we have performed a work that will affect the politics of this country for the next fifty years." That was enough. The audience could contain itself no longer, but with dynamic force exploded in a terrific thunder of applause.

The committee on resolutions appointed by the national union conference remained in session until 3:30 in the morning when an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled a letter from L. L. Polk, which was read, advising this conference to issue an address and defer action on a third party until 1892, caused a breeze, and when a motion to refer it to the committee on resolutions was declared carried there was a loud demand—notably from the Minnesota delegation—that the negative be put more forcibly by the chair. The demand was renewed and continued from time to time during the reading of a number of miscellaneous telegrams.

Mr. Fish of Minnesota argued that Mr. Polk's letter was ill-timed and claimed that it showed how useless it would be to refer the third party question to the meeting in 1892.

Ignatius Donnelly, chairman of the committee on resolutions, climbed upon the rostrum at this juncture and almost his first words caused a whirlwind of excitement. The declaration from Donnelly which set the convention wild was the effect that he was there to report that the committee on platform was a unit for the organization of the third party. Donnelly evidently felt that his moment of triumph had come in the struggle which he himself so deftly began just twenty-four hours before, and for which he had been so publicly castigated by General Weaver. Two alternatives were presented, he said—either to ignore a third party or divide the friends of reform.

He then gave way to Robert Schilling of Wisconsin, secretary of the committee, who read the platform as follows:

Your committee on resolutions begs to submit the following:

1. That in view of the great social, industrial and economical revolution now dawning upon the civilized world, and the new and living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for a crystallization of the political reform forces of our country and the formation of what should be known as the people's party of the United States of America.

2. That we most heartily endorse the demands of the platforms as adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1889; of Ocala, Fla., in 1890, and Omaha, Neb., in 1891, by the industrial organizations there represented, summarized as follows:

A.—The right to make and issue money as a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit, hence we demand the abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for national bank notes we demand that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis without damage or special advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and such notes when demanded by the people shall be loaned to them at not more than 2 per cent per annum upon non-imprescribable products, as indicated in the sub-treasury plan and also upon real estate, with proper limitation upon the quality of land and amount of money.

B.—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

C.—We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land and that congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates, and that all land held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

D.—Believing in the doctrine of equal

rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that taxation—national, state or municipal, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

E.—We demand that all revenues—national, state or county—shall be limited to the necessities of the government economically and honestly administered.

F.—We demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on incomes.

G.—We demand the most honest, and just national control and supervision of the means of public communication and public transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

H.—We demand the election of president, vice president and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

I.—That we urge united action of all progressive organizations in attending the conference called for February 22, 1892, by six of the leading reform organizations.

4. That a national central committee be appointed by this conference, to be composed of a chairman, to be elected by this body, and of three members from each state represented, to be named by each state delegation.

5. That this central committee shall represent this body, attend the national conference on February 22, 1892, and, if possible, unite with that and all other reform organizations there assembled.

6. If no satisfactory agreement can be effected this committee shall call a national convention not later than June 1, 1892, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president.

7. That the members of the central committee for each state where there is no independent political organization conduct an active system of political agitation in their respective states.

Additional resolutions not a part of the platform were presented. They recommended favorable consideration of universal suffrage, demanded treasury notes to pay soldiers equivalent to coin, favors eight hours a day and condemns the action of the world's fair commission with reference to wages.

The name of the new party, the "people's party of the United States," elicited a magnificent outburst of applause, and as each plank was read the cheering was renewed so frequently that the great hall seemed to reverberate continuously.

A plank recommended universal suffrage to favorable consideration and another demanded the payment of pensions on a gold basis.

The former met with a rather chilly reception, but the latter was roundly cheered.

At this juncture a delegate objected that the platform was one-sided for the farmers' alliance, but he met with little encouragement, and Schilling declared that the convention was here for harmony and for the new "declaration of independence." He announced that the pension plank was left to the soldier member on the committee with an inquiry as to whether it was satisfactory, and on his acquiescence it was adopted unanimously.

Davis of Texas, a rank six footer in a light suit, who had electrified the convention after Donnelly's speech by a long, weird whoop of exultation, was conducted to the platform and to the intense delight of the convention repeated the unearthly Indian-like thrill. Then he announced himself as an ex-confederate and declared himself for the platform—every plank and every resolution.

An extraordinary spectacle followed. Wadsworth of Indiana, an ex-union soldier, rushed up to ex-Confederate Davis in full view of the convention, and the two, being at one time mortal foes, grasped hands. R. W. Humphrey of Texas, organizer of the colored alliance, which numbers over half a million members, seized with the inspiration of the moment, suddenly joined the ex-soldiers and amid a perfect cyclone of enthusiasm a delegate moved the adoption of the platform as read.

The convention went wild and delegates mounted tables and chairs, shouting and yelling like Comanches. A portion of the convention in thunderous chorus sang to the tune, "Good-bye my lover, goodbye," the words "Goodbye old parties, goodbye," and then the "Doxology."

In the forest of flags and state banners that had been gathered with the bearers around the trio, a Kansas man, on the shoulders of two colleagues, standing on chairs raised the Kansas banner and held it aloft just above all others. The tumult, surpassing in its remarkable suddenness and vigor anything that had previously taken place in the convention, lasted fully a quarter of an hour till it ceased from the pure exhaustion of lungs.

Several delegates urged the adoption of the report, one suggesting that it be a rising vote.

"Question, question," came from all parts of the hall, but the pent up enthusiasm had to have vent, and one after another of the orators relieved themselves, the delegates from time to time calling on the prominent men in the convention—Weaver, Wilkins and others.

"Previous question," shouted the delegates, but it had no effect on an irrepressible man who was bound to speak his piece. When he had finished, the chairman's gavel fell like a trip hammer, and order was finally restored.

The platform proper, exclusive of the resolutions, was adopted by a rising vote.

The prohibition amendment was overwhelmingly defeated.

A resolution against trusts was choked off by a point of order raised by Schilling of Wisconsin that all resolutions should be referred to the committee on resolutions without being

read. The convention got down to business again and the matter of choosing a national committee was taken up. Chairman Weaver declared a welcome recess to enable the overheated delegates to select members of the national committee from their respective states.

After the recess the roll of states was called for members of the national committee. The convention adopted the innovation of appointing three members from each state instead of one member as the old parties have.

The alliance congressman, J. G. Otis of Kansas, nominated H. G. Taubeneck of Illinois as chairman of the national executive committee. There was a great outburst of cheers when Taubeneck's name was mentioned. R. W. Lamb of Texas seconded the nomination, saying he had watched Taubeneck's record and was satisfied. Taubeneck was chosen by acclamation.

Loud calls for Taubeneck finally brought that gentleman to the rostrum, where he made a brief, but very manly and modest speech, thanking the delegates. He said: "Gentlemen, you see before you all that is left of the celebrated independent party in the Illinois legislature, so often called the 'Big Three.'" He added that while he highly appreciated the honor the convention had conferred upon him he scarcely felt equal to doing the position of national chairman justice, but he would do the best he could and rely upon the assistance of the other members of the committee. In conclusion he said that they were standing on the brink of the conflict between capital and labor and the longer that conflict was postponed the worse it would be. "Our politicians," he said, "might as well try to stop a cyclone or the movement of the stars as to evade this issue."

The following resolution, introduced by Mason S. Green of Massachusetts in behalf of the nationalists, was referred to the various reform bodies for their consideration:

Resolved, That when in the course of business consolidations in the form of trusts or business syndicates it becomes evident that any branch of commerce is used for the behoof and profit of a few men at the expense of the general public we believe that the people should assume charge of such commerce through their national, state or municipal administrations.

A few moments of confused preparation for adjournment sine die ensued, then the chairman's gavel fell and the first convention of the people's party of the United States had passed into history.

The following is the national committee: Arkansas, L. P. Featherstone; Isaac E. McCracken, J. O. A. Bush; California, Marion Cannon, H. C. Dillon, A. G. Hineckley; Connecticut, Robert Pique; Florida, W. D. Condon, L. Baskins, J. D. Goss; Georgia, C. C. Post; Iowa, J. B. Weaver, M. L. Wheat, J. W. Westerfield; Indiana, C. A. Powers, Leroy Templeton, J. D. Comstock; Illinois, S. N. Norton, A. J. Streator, H. E. Taubeneck; Kansas, P. P. Elder, Levi Dumbauld, R. S. Osborn; Kentucky, L. Graves, S. V. Smith, T. G. Fallon; Louisiana, J. J. Mills, Dr. R. B. Paine, John Pickett; Massachusetts, G. F. Washburn, E. G. Brown, E. M. Boynton; Michigan, Ben Colvin, Mrs. S. E. V. Emery, John O. Seabell; Minnesota, Ignatius Donnelly, C. N. Perkins, Andrew Stevenson; Missouri, Paul J. Dickson, J. W. Rodgers, W. O. Alkerson; Maine, H. S. Hobbs, F. A. Howard, S. M. Smith; Nebraska, J. H. Edmeston, William Dysart, W. H. West; New York, Jacob H. Studer, Joel J. Hoyt; Ohio, Hugo Preyer, J. C. H. Cobb, H. F. Barnes; Oklahoma, Sam'l Crocker, A. E. Light, John Hogan; Pennsylvania, P. A. Thompson, F. R. Agnew, Lewis Edwards; South Dakota, J. W. Hardin, H. N. Loucks, Fred Zepp; Texas, W. R. Lamb, Thomas Gaines, J. H. Davis, Tennessee, H. P. Osborn, G. W. J. Kay, John A. James; Wisconsin, Robert Schilling, Alfred Manheimer, A. J. Phillips; West Virginia, Luther C. Shinn, George W. Hammett, Thomas C. Keeny; Wyoming, H. Breitenstein, James A. Smith, H. D. Merritt; District of Columbia, Lee Crandall, S. A. Bland, H. J. Schulters.

Couldn't Stand Business Troubles.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 25.—The Hill Shoe company failed Saturday and William Vilas Hill, the president of the company, immediately after committed suicide. The failure of the firm was directly due to the failure of the Lynn-Davis shoe company, which owed the Hill shoe company between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

President Hill received a telegram from the Lynn firm advising him to protect himself. He gave orders soon after that this be done and without a word left the store. He went directly to his home on Pontotoc street, reaching there about 6 o'clock. Climbing over the rear fence he entered the house by the back door, and went to his room. He undressed, and taking a Winchester rifle from its position over the fire place, went to the bath room, where he shot himself. No member of Mr. Hill's family was at hand, and the servant did not hear the shot, and his body was found when cold by a member of the family who had returned home for dinner. Mr. Hill was 32 years old, prominent in social circles and a nephew of ex-Postmaster General Vilas. The liabilities of the company are about \$400,000 and the assets \$200,000. The creditors are principally eastern parties.

The standing committee of the Episcopal diocese of Iowa refuses to grant its consent to the consecration of Rev. Philip Brooks as bishop of Massachusetts.

Signor Corte, the Italian consul at New Orleans, has gone to Rome.

As a result of the labors of a representative of an English syndicate, the California Fruit Canneries company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000,000.

## DIED FOR HIS CRIME.

EXECUTION OF HAUSTINE AT BROKEN BOW, NEB.

The Rope Breaks at the First Attempt and the Criminal Has to be Dropped the Second Time—A Sickening Scene Upon Which Thousands Gazed—The Stockade About the Gallows Pulled Down by the Crowd—The Importation of Gold Into Russia—The Lynching of Gambler Hunt by U. S. Soldiers.

### Execution of Haustine at Broken Bow.

BROKEN BOW, Neb., May 23.—Albert E. Haustine was hanged here yesterday for the murder of Hiram Roten and William Ashley, which occurred November 9, 1888.

The preparations were all completed by 1 o'clock and at that hour the condemned man was on the scaffold.

The south door of the court house was thrown open at 12:35 and those holding tickets were admitted. The first man who stepped out was old man Roten, a cousin of one of the murdered men, who stepping upon the scaffold overlooking the enclosure, gave the signal at which the crowd rushed madly to the enclosure and threw the south side of the fence to the ground. The sheriffs fought madly with the leaders, but before they could force them back the west fence was also down and 2,500 anxious people had full view of the scaffold. The crowd was finally forced back and Sheriff Jones mounted the scaffold and said: "Gentlemen, you have violated the laws of the state of Nebraska. Now I want to know if you are willing to keep out of the rope."

A hundred voices answered "Yes, yes!"

"Every man who is willing to do this, hold up your right hand!" Every hand went up amid cheers.

At 12:55 the condemned man was led onto the scaffold, leaning on the arm of Sheriff Jones and Father Haley. Haustine was dressed in a suit of blue, with white shirt and collar and a black tie. He mounted the platform with a firm step. His face was the picture of the misery he had been through for the last two years. He seemed a little nervous as the last finishing touches were put on his toilet. Stepping a little forward he said:

"Gentlemen, I am very sorry for what I have done, and for the trouble I have made you. I hope you will take warning by what I have done. Remember little things sometimes come to great things. I ask your forgiveness."

His arms and legs were then fastened. The priests read the last service. Haustine kissed the cross, and the holy water was sprinkled on his head. The rope was then placed around his neck and the black cap was drawn over his face. He dropped at 12:59.

The sight that followed was sickening. The rope broke about three feet above his head and he fell to the ground. It was a critical moment, but the nerve of the sheriff did not desert him.

The people were there for an execution, and this incident though fearfully trying on nerves, did not deter the sheriff more than momentarily. A new rope was procured as soon as possible, and the sheriffs of other counties, who were present for the purpose of learning something of executions, hastened to assist Sheriff Jones in conducting the unfortunate man up the scaffold once more, where his pinious were once again adjusted, and the new rope placed about his neck. But little time was lost, although the excitement was intense, and in a few minutes the signal was given and once again Haustine's body shot through the hole.

The drop was awaited with apprehension of another break, but this time better provision had been made and the body was caught up with a sudden jerk which left no room for doubt that the second trial was successful.

Haustine was left hanging some minutes after the physicians in attendance had pronounced his life extinct. The crowd waited about for some time and the expression of grim satisfaction at the vengeance dealt out to the murderer of Ashley and Roten was general.

Gold Will Come Back.

BERLIN, May 23.—In an interview with an Associated press correspondent Baron Bleichroder, the well-known banker, said the importation of gold into Russia has now ceased, as she has all she requires. All the American gold sent to Europe will be returned in November to buy grain, as the crops of England and France are bad and they need much American grain.

Herr Barth, a high authority upon national economics, was also interviewed by an Associated press representative upon the same question. He said that while the United States can look forward to a prosperous and profitable year the outlook in Europe is anything but hopeful. In conclusion he said bad crops in Europe would be a gain to the United States. Eventually, of course, the prosperity of the United States may have a stimulating effect upon European commerce, but everything at present looks bad.

### Killed by a Fork.

ROSDOUT, N. Y., May 20.—Sunday evening, May 20, Herbert Davis attempted to open a bottle of soda with a table fork. It slipped and entered his left hand near the thumb, making a deep wound. Davis experienced but little pain until Tuesday, when he consulted physicians who pronounced it a case of blood poisoning. The case baffled all medical skill and Davis died yesterday in intense agony.

### The Cincinnati Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The national conference of representatives of the various farmers' alliances and industrial organizations was called to order in the music hall by Captain C. A. Powers of Terre Haute, Ind. The hall has a seating capacity of 4,000, but the crowd of delegates and outsiders who have been attracted there in the interest of the event was large enough to fill every portion of the structure. Charles Cunningham of Arkansas was chosen as temporary chairman.

While the main hall was filling a rousing meeting was in progress on the upper floor. It was the state meeting of the delegates from Ohio, nearly 300 strong. First the Buckeye men decided that they were in favor of the immediate organization of a third party; then they put themselves on record as wanting government loans direct to the people, on reasonable security, at interest not to exceed 2 per cent per annum. Following this was a climax. The delegation almost to a man declared itself, regardless of what action was taken by the national conference, bound to have at once an independent state ticket in the field in Ohio. Chairman Barnes was instructed to appoint a committee of five before sundown to draw up an address to the people of Ohio calling an independent state convention and fixing a date for it to assemble.

At 2 p. m. the conference delegates advanced to the front of the stage and accompanied by the great organ lead the audience in singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

At the conclusion of the song Rev. D. I. Foster of Cincinnati invoked the divine blessing. The delegates repeated with him the Lord's prayer. Captain Power of Indiana then read the official call for the conference and requested the various organizations therein named to rise as their names were called which was done. The appearance of each delegation was greeted with applause.

Charles E. Cunningham of Arkansas was introduced as temporary chairman, the formality of an election being dispensed with. He made a fervid appeal for harmony.

An alliance song to the tune of "Join Brown's Body" was the next feature of the proceedings.

W. H. Robb of Iowa and G. F. Washburn of Massachusetts were made assistant secretaries.

S. W. Chase of Kansas was selected as sergeant-at-arms, and E. E. Eaton of Ohio, and Lewis Belser of Nebraska, assistants. The first real excitement in the convention was caused by Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, with a harmless suggestion that to save time the appointment of committeemen by each state be completed in a lump, each state naming all of its committeemen at once, including a member of the national committee. Instantly there was an uproar and a dozen delegates were on their feet shouting for a chance to strike the first blow in the fight for or against the immediate organization of a national third party. If Donnelly's motion carried the convention was implicitly committed thereby to immediate organization, and all hope of postponing such action was thrown to the wind.

General Weaver of Iowa was the individual whose lungs proved the strongest. He denounced the proposition as an attempt to pledge the convention on the fly to a most vital action without one word of discussion.

When Donnelly finally got a chance to edge in a word of reply his smooth shaven, clear cut countenance was flushed with passion. He disclaimed any intention to take any undue advantage.

Again there was a prolonged hubbub, ended at last by Chairman Cunningham declaring Donnelly's motion out of order.

The committee on resolutions was finally appointed, with instructions to go into session immediately and prepare a platform.

The committee on resolutions are apparently good for an all night session. Several of the members are inclined to report a kind of an "omnibus bill" by incorporating prohibitions touching woman's suffrage, prohibition, government control of railways and a score more of radical theories. Weaver and Flower, moreover, will strenuously resist any reference to a third party, although on this they will be largely outvoted. The majority wants a platform short and sweet, touching but three or four of the principal issues out of which has grown the new movement.

At night the delegates, headed by a band, marched through the principal streets to Music hall, where addresses were delivered by Senator Peffer and T. W. Wilkins of Kansas on the condition of the agricultural and wage-earning classes, and the need for political action in order that redress for existing abuses might be secured. The people's party delegates have adopted a national badge. It is simply an inch square fragment of light blue ribbon to be sewn on the coat lapel. The report of the committee on credentials will show that 1,350 accredited delegates compose the convention. In addition there are some 800 out of town visitors who, while identified with the alliance, have no credentials that will authorize them to sit or vote. The committee on permanent organization decided to present the name of Senator Peffer for permanent presiding officer.

Secretary Rusk has decided to quarantine all sheep and swine coming into this country from Canada. The law allows a quarantine of fifteen days against all sheep and swine imported from Great Britain and the continent of Europe, but as Canada keeps up no quarantine against these foreign countries diseased sheep and swine get into this country by way of Canada.

The Denver congress was outspoken for free silver.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

Shelbyville, Tenn., suffered a \$200,000 fire.

Severe storms inflicted considerable damage in Kansas.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska took part in the Cincinnati conference. Blaine is silent on the question of being a candidate for the presidency in 1892.

It is predicted that Parnell will be reelected to the leadership of the united party.

The works of the Joliet, Ill., Enterprise company were burned. Loss, \$125,000; insurance \$30,000.

The colored miners from Missouri have been put to work under strong in the mines at Franklin, Wash.

A powder explosion at Aguas Calientes, Mex., caused eight deaths and the destruction of much property.

Fire at Houston, Tex., destroyed seven stores and thirty residences. Loss \$200,000, with small insurance.

Towns in northern Ohio report a pretty general frost which did considerable damage to vegetables and small fruit.

William Young and Drayton Cronk, of Keya Paha County, Neb., have been arrested for circulating counterfeit money.

Among the passengers on the City of Berlin, which sailed for Liverpool, was Pasquale Corte, late Italian consul at New Orleans.

Reports of heavy rains continue to come to St. Paul from all over the northwest and the crop outlook is materially improved.

The Kentucky prohibition state convention met at Louisville and nominated a full ticket with Josiah Harris of Paducah for governor.

Before prorogation Lord Salisbury will ask parliament for a grant enabling Great Britain to participate in the Chicago world's fair.

The will of the late P. G. Ballingall, filed last week, gives the city of Ottumwa the corn palace property and Ballingall house, valued at \$60,000.

Advices received from several localities in Iowa, where miners have been on a strike, are to the effect that operators are about to resume work.

Mrs. Harrison wishes to contradict the report that she has sold her cottage at Cape May. She will take up her residence there for the summer.

The Belden motor and manufacturing company of Chicago has assigned with \$175,000 liabilities and unscheduled assets. Cause, two bad fires.

There was a tremendous hailstorm west of Salina, Kan. The district covered two miles wide and eight to ten long and wheat was almost completely destroyed. The total damage will reach \$500,000.

There are 5,000 prisoners in Russia awaiting suitable weather for their transportation to Siberia. The prisoners will be voluntarily accompanied by their wives and families, numbering 10,000 persons.

The Northern Pacific express company has been robbed of \$10,000 to \$12,000 on the line between Chippewa Falls and Abbotsford, Wis. The safe was taken from the car for transfer and when opened the money was missing.

The secretary of war made allotments of money to various states and territories for arming and equipping militia on the basis of congressional representation. Illinois gets \$20,271, Iowa \$11,978, Nebraska \$4,607, South Dakota \$3,685, Wisconsin \$10,153.

Rev. Joseph Travis of Chicago is dead. He has been in the active ministry in the Free Methodist church thirty-five years, was one of the organizers of the Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin conference and presiding elder of different districts for twenty years past.

A desperate fight occurred near Stackhouse, in Madison county, North Carolina, between six young men. The fight came up about a girl with whom two of the men were in love. Two men were fatally shot and one was wounded with a razor so that he is not expected to live.

The case of Miss Phoebe Cousins, seeking to compel the executive committee of the board of lady managers of the world's fair to restore her to the secretaryship, came up before Judge Biadgett in Chicago. Miss Cousins' motion to remand the case to the state court was denied.

The order of railroad conductors received the report of the finance committee. It showed a deficit for the year of nearly \$12,000. The committee recommended the suspension of the paper. The conductor, and the increase of dues to \$1.50 to help pay off the indebtedness. The report found that legal expenses had been exorbitant.

### A Windy Affair.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 25.—A well dressed man who gave his name as Prof. Dodd, of Chicago, advertised that the air ship Chicago would make an ascension at St. Joseph. Rain prevented and the newspapers descended upon the outfit for their advertising bills, \$180 in all. Their attachments were served May 10 and the case supposed to contain the air ship was held by the constable, the parties interested having agreed that the outfit should be kept by the officers and the ascension made May 18, the creditors to have the gate receipts as taken in up to the full amount of their claims. Sunday morning last Prof. Dodd failed to appear at the storehouse where the machine was kept and the creditors, smelling a mouse, decided to open the case. They did so and found it filled with sawdust. The professor and his two assistants have "not been seen since. The young people who were to be married in the air are still single and the reporters who were promised a trip through the air to St. Louis are doing regular assignments in St. Joseph.